

Existing regulations that impart protection to drinking water sources

15A NCAC 18C: Public Water Systems

- .0307 ENGINEER'S REPORT, WATER SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN AND OTHER PLANS – (e) Describes the availability and required components of Emergency Management Plans for PWSs (DWR)
- .1200 PROTECTION OF FILTERED WATER SUPPLIES – Outlines recreational activities, waste handling, sewage collection, burial of carcasses and substance disposal that can take place on or around a Class I or II drinking water reservoir. (DWR)

15A NCAC 2B: Surface Water and Wetlands Standards

- .0104 CONSIDERATIONS/ASSIGNING/IMPLEMENTING WATER SUPPLY CLASSIFICATIONS – Determining suitability of waters for use as water supply; local government watershed management; stormwater (DWR and DEMLR)
- .0203 PROTECTION OF WATERS DOWNSTREAM OF RECEIVING WATERS - Requires effluent-based limitations or management practices for discharges of waste or other pollution source into waters for protection of best usage. (DWR)
- .0208 STANDARDS FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND TEMPERATURE (DWR)
- .0212 FRESH SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS WS-I WATERS – Numerical water quality standards, limits wastewater discharges, no landfills, no land application of residuals (DWR, DWM, DEMLR)
- .0214 FRESH SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS WS-II WATERS – Numerical water quality standards, wastewater, stormwater, limits on wastewater discharges, land application of residuals, landfills (DWR, DWM, DEMLR)
- .0215 FRESH SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS WS-III WATERS – Numerical water quality standards, wastewater, stormwater, limits on wastewater discharges, land application of residuals, landfills (DWR, DWM, DEMLR)
- .0216 FRESH SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR WS-IV WATERS - Numerical water quality standards, wastewater, stormwater, limits on wastewater discharges, land application of residuals, landfills (DWR, DWM, DEMLR)
- .0218 FRESH SURFACE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR CLASS WS-V WATERS - Numerical water quality standards (DWR, DEMLR)
- .0248 thru .0251 - RANDLEMAN LAKE WATER SUPPLY WATERSHED NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – Stormwater, wastewater, riparian buffers (DWR)
- .0262 thru .0267– JORDAN WATER SUPPLY NUTRIENT STRATEGY – New development, existing development, riparian buffers, agriculture (DWR)
- .0275 – FALLS WATER SUPPLY NUTRIENT STRATEGY - New development, existing development, and agriculture (DWR)

15A NCAC 2E: Water Use Registration and Allocation

- .0607 PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY OWNED WATER SYSTEM WATER SHORTAGE RESPONSE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS – A Water Shortage Response Plan establishes authority for declaration of a water shortage, defines different stages of water shortage severity, and outlines appropriate responses for each stage.

G.S. 143-355(l): Local Water Supply Plans - A Local Water Supply Plan is an assessment of a water system's current and future water needs and its ability to meet those needs. By understanding current and future needs, local governments will be better able to manage water supplies and better prepared to plan for water supply system improvements.

15A NCAC 2H: Procedures for Permits: Approvals

- .0100 POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS – (NPDES wastewater/stormwater) No specific rule for protecting water supplies, but these rules apply to subject persons who discharge waste or stormwater to surface waters, which can include source waters. (DWR and DEMLR)
- .0404 FACILITY LOCATION AND DESIGN – Requires facilities receiving treated waste in coastal areas to be located at least 500 feet from public surface water supply impoundment. (DWR)

15A NCAC 2T: Waste Not Discharged to Surface Waters

- .0305 DESIGN CRITERIA – Sewer extension rule, requires separation of 100 feet from public water supply source (DWR)
- .0506 WASTEWATER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS – Requires setback of 100 feet between spray/drip irrigation system and public water supply source. (DWR)
- .0606 SETBACKS Requires setback of 100 feet between single-family wastewater irrigation system and public water supply source (DWR)
- .0706 SETBACKS Requires setback of 100 feet between high rate infiltration unit and public water supply source; 500 feet setback for impounded public water supplies. (DWR)
- .1108 Setbacks Requires setback of 100 feet between residuals treatment/storage facilities and public water supply sources. (DWR)
- .1206 SETBACKS – Requires setback of 100 feet between coal combustion products storage/structural fill sites and public water supply sources. (DWR)
- .1300 ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS – Permitting and compliance activities of animal feeding operations.
- .1400 MANURE HAULER OPERATIONS – Permitting and compliance of animal waste hauling and application.

15A NCAC 2U: Reclaimed Water

- .0701 SETBACKS – Requires setback of 100 feet between final effluent storage facilities (reclaimed water) and public water supply source. (DWR)

15A NCAC 13A: Hazardous Waste Management

- .0107 STDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES – PART 262 – RCRA, >1,000kg/mo (DWM)
- .0108 STDS APPLICABLE TO TRANSPORTERS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES – PART 263 – RCRA, >1,000kg/mo (DWM)
- .0113 THE HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT PROGRAM – PART 270 – RCRA, all sized need permit if hazardous waste will be on site >90days (DWM)

15A NCAC 13B: Solid Waste Management

- .0800 SEPTAGE MANAGEMENT RULES – land application (DWM)

40 CFR Parts 350 – 372: Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) implemented in NC by the North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, Department of Public Safety. The objective of EPCRA is to: (1) allow state and local planning for chemical emergencies, (2) provide for notification of emergency releases of chemicals, and (3) address communities' right-to-know about toxic and hazardous chemicals. EPCRA includes Tier II reporting to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) [i.e., North Carolina Division of Emergency Management, Department of Public Safety], Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC), and local fire departments.

40 CFR 112: Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation - The Oil Pollution Prevention regulation sets forth requirements for prevention of, preparedness for, and response to oil discharges at specific non-transportation-related facilities. To prevent oil from reaching navigable waters and adjoining shorelines, and to contain discharges of oil, the regulation requires these facilities to develop and implement Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans and establishes procedures, methods, and equipment requirements (Subparts A, B, and C). In 1990, the Oil Pollution Act amended the Clean Water Act to require some oil storage facilities to prepare Facility Response Plans. On July 1, 1994, EPA finalized the revisions that direct facility owners or operators to prepare and submit plans for responding to a worst-case discharge of oil (Subpart D). These federal rules are implemented by EPA Region 4.